

CHEMICAL MARKETS

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Brewster Acetic Acid Patent Rejected

**Process Patented by German Named Goering in 1884 But Not Used—
This Will Leave Process Open to All Wood Distillers—Appeal from
Decision to be Taken.**

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C. July 5—Claims for obtaining acetic acid direct from pyroligneous acid by extraction with ether were rejected. This is the application of Dr. Theodore J. Brewster, deceased, the rights to which are owned by H. J. Baker & Bro. and J. P. Carter. C. W. Fairbank appeared for the applicants, and T. A. Hostetter appeared for the Patent Office.

The case was heard before Chief Justice Martin and Associate Justices Robb and Van Orsdel. The full text of the opinion, rendered by Justice Robb, is as follows:

Appeal from a decision of the Patent Office refusing to allow claims Nos. 1 to 14, inclusive, covering a method and apparatus for practicing it.

The method involved relates to the obtaining of strong from weak solutions of acetic acid and consists in flowing the acetic acid solution, to be concentrated, counter-current to ether or other solvent, for acetic acid which is substantially immiscible with water, removing the ether-acetic acid solution at one end of the column, removing the exhausted liquid at the other end of the column, subjecting the ether-acetic acid solution to distillation to separate the ether, condensing and returning the ether for reuse, driving off any ether carried in the exhausted liquor from step by distillation, and returning this ether also for reuse.

The principal reference is the German patent to Goering, dated July 9, 1884. The Primary Examiner, an expert in this art, considered this reference with great care and concluded as follows:

"The main argument urged

against Goering is that the process is of such commercial value that if Goering disclosed it clearly it would surely have been used.

"Why a described process does not go into use may be due to a great variety of reasons, such as reluctance to scrap present plants, no knowledge of the patent process in spite of the fact of the legal presumption of knowledge, lack of belief that it is practical or an improvement and numerous other reasons.

"Whatever be the reason all that the examiner can see that applicant has done is to try out a process clearly and fully disclosed by Goering and find that it works very efficiently. Trying out a described process is not invention."

The Examiners-in-Chief again considered Goering and other references and affirmed the decision of the Examiner. On the question of the patentability of the apparatus, the Board said:

"As Goering does not attempt to disclose an apparatus, he evidently understood and we believe correctly, that any chemist would be able, from his disclosure as to the use of a counter current extractor, to supply suitable apparatus from the known art."

On appeal the Commissioner carefully considered the case and affirmed the decision of the Board.

We have considered the record, in the light of applicant's brief and oral argument, and are constrained to the view that the decision of the Patent Office was right. Since it would serve no useful purpose to restate the reasons fully set forth by the tribunals of the Patent Office, we refrain from so doing and affirm the decision.

The Brewster Process, news of

which was first published in CHEMICAL MARKETS on April 22, 1925, is claimed to have a cost for 100 per cent acetic acid of \$1.56 per 100 pounds. A plant to utilize this process was erected by the owners of the process for Keystone Wood Products Co., at which plant 100 per cent acid was to be produced for under \$4.00 per 100 pounds. The plant failed to work, according to the Keystone Company, and Keystone erected their own plant using a similar process. This plant was successful and additional plants have since been erected. H. J. Baker & Bro. and J. P. Carter, who erected the plant, won a verdict of \$87,000 against Keystone Wood Products Co. in October, 1926, for the erection of the plant. This case is being appealed by the Keystone Company.

It is stated from sources close to the owners of the patent application, that the rejection of the claims will be appealed. If the patent application is finally rejected in the last court, it means that the process is public property and may be used freely. This will permit any of the wood distillers to convert their plants over to the Brewster Process and make acetic acid directly, instead of making acetate of lime which at present is sold to chemical manufacturers, who in turn convert it back to acetic acid.

American Chemical Prize Essay Contest was won by Caryl Parker Haskins of Schenectady, a member of the Yale class of 1930, who presented an essay on "The Relation of Chemistry to Agriculture." Six prizes totaling \$1,000 were donated by Francis P. Garvan Chemical Foundation.

New Haven Coke Co., subsidiary of Koppers Co., will start construction immediately on a 58-oven by-products coke plant at New Haven harbor, which will supply gas to New Haven. The coke will be sold to industrial users.

R&H

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

CHEMICALS AND SERVICE

—play a vital part in
the daily life of
JOHN DOE



THE furniture of John's office, the convenience of which he takes for granted, would be crude indeed without chemicals. It gleams with a shellac coating in which such solvents were used as: Denatured Alcohol, Acetone, Carbon Tetrachloride, Trichlorethylene and Tetrachlorethane; the paper basket was copper-plated and oxidized with Copper Cyanide, Cyanegg and Polysulphide; the glass desk top has in its composition Cobalt Oxide, Manganese Oxide, Antimony Oxide and Feldspar;

the leather which adorns John's chair and the leather blotter pad—which he dusts off with a handkerchief probably bleached with R&H Solozone—were made with Bichromates, Red Arsenic, Formic Acid, and Oxalic Acid.

Preparatory to a trip to the plant John writes out his instructions with ink made with Oxalic Acid and Prussiate of Soda, on paper made with Aluminum Sulphate, Potash Alum, and PAC Formaldehyde, and clips the sheets with paper clips tinned with Tin Crystals.

(You will next see John inspecting the plant)

The
ROESSLER & HASSLACHER CHEMICAL CO.

709 Sixth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Sulfuric Acid Output Exceeds Demand

Many Processes for Making Substitutes in Various Industries—Report of
of Nations—Uses of Acid and Production by Countries.

British Chemical Manufacturers Association has sent to the International Economic Conference of the League of Nations a report on sulfuric acid in which it is stated:

Probably about one-half of the sulfuric acid manufactured in the world is used in converting phosphate rock into superphosphate. The second largest use is in connection with the recovery of ammonia at gasworks and at coking plants, where the by-products are recovered. In this way more than 1,000,000 tons of sulfuric acid are used annually in the production of sulfate of ammonia for use almost entirely as a fertilizer.

Other large uses of sulfuric acid include refining of petroleum oils, pickling of iron and steel products, and manufacture of hydrochloric acid, this latter use, however, having decreased materially of recent years owing to the introduction of modern processes for the manufacture of bleach.

In considerable quantities, sulfuric acid is used in almost all industries. Strong acid is used in the manufacture of fine chemicals, medicinal and photographic, and in the manufacture of dyestuffs and of high explosives. Weaker sulfuric acid is used in the textile industries for bleaching and dyeing, in the manufacture of copper sulfate for use as an insecticide, in accumulators (now so widely used in the motor and radio industries), in the refining of metals, and in the manufacture of a large number for use as such, including alum, iron, sodium, magnesium, manganese.

Although in pre-war days sulfuric acid was regarded as an index of chemical and industrial progress, the same is not the case today to a like extent, and the future

of sulfuric acid industry is being very greatly influenced by progress in chemical research which has found alternative methods of manufacture whereby sulfuric acid is rendered unnecessary. Instances of processes where the tendency is to replace sulfuric acid are as follows:

The superphosphate industry, where the latest processes consist in the production of elementary phosphorous from phosphate rock by use of the electric furnace, and the subsequent burning of the phosphorous to form phosphoric acid, which is then brought into union with ammonia or other nitrogen bases, or potassium.

In the nitric acid industry the use of sulfuric acid for decomposition is being largely displaced by the production of nitric acid from the air either by the direct production through the Arc process or by indirect synthesis by way of synthetic ammonia produced by one of the numerous synthetic processes based on the Haber-Bosch principle.

Hydrochloric acid is now being produced in considerable quantities by the direct union of chlorine and hydrogen, the chlorine being produced as a by-product in the electrolytic production of caustic alkali.

Again, the chemical principle of "double decomposition" is being used largely to eliminate the direct use of sulfuric acid; ammonium nitrate is made from nitrate of soda and sulfate of ammonia, the sulfate radical being in its turn obtained by interaction between gypsum and ammonium bicarbonate.

There are also a number of modern catalytic processes taking place in the gaseous phase, whereby the use of sulfuric acid is eliminated; such processes include the manufacture of formic and acetic acids, alcohols and numerous other simple organic compounds.

Another erection feature of the sulfuric acid industry, to which it is necessary to refer, is during the World War of large quantities of numerous sulfuric acid plants purely for war purposes. Doubtless many of these plants have now been scrapped, but many of them remain, with the result that the productive capacity for sulfuric

acid of most of the leading industrial countries is very materially in excess of the countries' demands. When it is borne in mind that sulfuric acid is a commodity which is of low value, but which is very difficult and costly to transfer from one place to another, it will be seen that the solution of this problem is not to be found in encouraging an export trade, but in scrapping redundant plant.

The following table, many of the figures in which are obtained from private sources, gives an approximate estimate of the quantity of sulfuric acid manufactured in the countries named. Unfortunately authentic statistics in the main are non-existent, so the figures must be taken only as an approximation:—

Sulfuric Acid Production.

Metric tons of 100 per cent H_2SO_4 ,
(000 omitted.)

	Pre-war (1913-1914)	1925.
Austria	350*	44
Belgium	420	462
Czecho-Slovakia	—	130
Denmark	62	109
France	900	1,500
Germany	1,686	1,125
Great Britain	1,082	848
Hungary	—	50
Italy	600	770
Netherlands	320	350
Spain	60	320
Sweden	77	88
Switzerland	30	30
Canada	40	60**
United States	2,250	4,257
Japan	70	210***
South Africa	—	60
Australia	—	150

*Includes Hungary **1920 *** 1922

The Barrett Co., 40 Rector St., New York, manufacturer of coal by-products, has plans nearing completion to erect a branch plant at South San Francisco, Calif., consisting of three one-story units, reported to cost in excess of \$45,000, including equipment.

F. S. Royster Guano Co., Bessemer, Ala., will rebuild the portion of its local acid works, destroyed by fire, May 24, with loss estimated in excess of \$125,000, including equipment. Headquarters of the company are at Norfolk, Va.

Cleveland Cleaner & Paste Co., Cleveland, has tentative plans for a plant on West Seventy-third St., to be one or two-story, reported to cost approximately \$65,000, with equipment.

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Must Look to U. S. for Sulfur

Largest Deposits are in Texas, But Leading Companies Are Seeking New Deposits—Principally Used in Making Sulfuric Acid—Sicilian Mines Unprofitable and Government Grants Subsidy—Pyrites As a Competitor—Production Figures

Sulphur production in the United States this year is running at the rate of about 2,300,000 tons for the year, of which nearly 1,600,000 tons will be produced by Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., and 700,000 tons by Freeport Texas Co. This is the largest production on record. The following table show production exports and domestic shipments in the United States since 1920:

	Production	Exports
1926	1,890,057	576,966
1925	1,409,240	628,482
1924	1,220,600	481,814
1923	2,035,847	472,525
1922	1,830,942	485,664
1921	1,879,150	285,762
1920	1,255,249	477,450

Price of sulfur is \$18 a ton at the mine and \$22 a ton delivered in New York ex vessel. Exports of sulfur this year are running well ahead of 1926, which will increase the earnings of producers since the

export price is about \$2 a ton higher than the domestic price.

Practically all the world's production of sulfur comes from three domes now being mined in Texas, of which two are operated by Freeport Texas Co. and one, the most productive, by Texas Gulf Sulphur. These salt domes bearing sulfur are of frequent occurrence along the Gulf Coast, and nearly all of the known deposits have been carefully prospected for sulfur, but only a few contain sulfur in large enough quantities to be profitably mined. Constant search is being carried on by all of the important companies including the Union Sulphur, which now has no profitable deposit, to find new reserves.

Sicily has been a negligible factor in sulfur production for years and is now practically out of running. Mines in Sicily are unprofitable to work and are kept open on a gov-

ernment subsidy to provide work for the native population which would otherwise have no source of income. Sicily produced 273,000 tons in 1926, of which 208,000 tons were exported, against a total production of over 400,000 tons in 1913.

Sulfur has a large number of industrial uses, but 80% of all forms of sulfur used industrially goes into sulfuric acid. In the United States in 1926 a total of 7,035,000 tons 50-degree Baume sulfuric acid was produced. Of this, 1,850,000 tons went to the fertilizer industry, 1,510,000 tons was used by oil refiners, 1,250,000 tons by the chemical industry, 740,000 tons in steel pickling and galvanizing and 725,000 in other metal industries and in storage batteries. The paper industry and explosive industry also are important consumers.

Production of pyrites continues at a high level, about 50% more than in 1913. The principal producer is Spain, which produced 2,392,000 tons in 1925 out of the 4,500,000 estimated world production. Pyrites is mainly a by-product of iron mining since its independent production is not profitable at present prices of sulfur.

SULFUR LEASES SIGNED

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. has leased Clemons Dome from Roxana Petroleum Co. and two domes, the Boling and the Long Point, have been leased from Gulf Oil Corp. Under the terms of the agreement, Texas Gulf will pay all the cost of development of the properties, including installation of necessary equipment and facilities for extracting and shipping the mineral. The exact terms of the lease with the Roxana Petroleum Co. are not known, but it is probable that they are somewhat in line with the arrangements with Gulf. In leasing the two domes from Gulf, Texas Gulf has agreed to divide the entire net income to be derived from the two deposits with Gulf Oil Co. on a 50-50 basis and in addition, Texas Gulf will pay a royalty of \$3 a ton on all sulfur extract from one mound and a royalty of \$1 a ton on the production from the other.

Production of Chilean nitrate was 2,016,548 metric tons in 1926, a decrease of 508,988 metric tons or 20% from 1925, when 2,525,536 metric tons were produced, say advances from Consul Harold M. Deane, Valparaiso. Exports in 1926 amounted to only 1,612,715 metric tons, compared with 2,517,099 metric tons in 1925, a loss of 38.9%.

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(*flaked, solid or liquid*)
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[Markets & Prices]

TIN SALTS DOWN ON LOWER METAL COSTS

Alcohol Firm—Likely To Be Higher—Mercury Well Held—Moderately Good Demand For Intermediates—Crudes Unchanged—Phosphoric Reduced—Linseed Oil Down—Cottonseed Higher—Oil Market in General is Quiet.

Advanced	
Cottonseed Oil PSY spot, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.	
Declined	
Acid Phosphoric syrupy U.S.P. 1c lb.	Tin Tetrachloride 1c lb.
Glycerine C.P. $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 1c lb.	Chinawood Oil, tanks Coast $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Tin Straits 2c lb.	Linseed Oil, spot, 2c lb.
Tin Bichloride 1c lb.	Soya Bean Oil, spot bbls. $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Tin Crystals 1c lb.	

Business during the past week in the heavy chemical field appeared to be of a strong nature, although the holiday atmosphere interfered in some directions. Regular contract quotas were withdrawn and a fair amount of spot business was shown. Prices were firmly maintained and the undertone evidenced was of a sound character.

With tin metal falling, producers of tin salts lowered their prices but continued to enjoy distribution in good sized sums. With the inauguration of the July schedule, alcohol firmly held its past strength, and with high bidding for molasses, another advance over the existing schedules is indicated. Mercury held firm its recovery of last week and the future is certain to be held with the powerful dealers in possession of the supplies.

Intermediates are proceeding at a moderate pace and makers are satisfied with the comfortable size of business. Outstanding among this group is orthotoluidine, which is commanding an exceptional call. Light oil distillates are unchanged either in price or position. Phosphoric acid is lower, tartaric and cream tartar are in good demand. Glycerin is easing off with the decreasing interest and many buyers have not covered their winter requirements, expectant of lower prices. Nitre cake is strong as are caustic soda, soda ash and R. Salt.

With a three day holiday breaking up the past week, activity in the oil market here has necessarily been routine and business curtailed. Even without the holiday the market would probably not have recovered from the dull period through which it has been passing. As a result there were no radical movements in price for the period under report.

Refined cottonseed oil is higher on spot as is the future position, but sales at the beginning of this week were very small and the market is

dull. Crude cotton oil is still posted as nominal. While Chinawood oil on spot is holding steady the future market on the Coast continues to display easier tendencies and is quoted off a bit. Linseed on spot has receded a few points with consumers showing a fairly good interest in the movement but no desire to buy. Soya bean oil is lower fractionally on the Coast with the spot market unchanged and steady. Animal oils are quiet with no changes noted for the week.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Acid Phosphoric—Domestic producers effected a reduction in the price of U. S. P. Syrupy grade and now offer stocks at 17c lb. in carboys and 16c lb. in drums.

Acid Tartaric — Both makers and importers are steadily supplying material at 37c@39 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb. and it continues to show a strong tone.

Alcohol Denatured — No abatement has been shown from the steady and good sized volume of movement. Molasses is stronger and although there has been no change noted, indications tend to a higher price. C. D. No. 1 is now 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ c gallon and No. 5 is named at 42c gallon.

Antimony — Metal in slabs remains at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb. and is in moderate and easy motion.

Ammonium Chloride — Continues on a competitive basis and both sides are holding to their prices, with buying interests favoring the domestic maker. White material is offered at 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb. and gray commands 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb. in barrels.

Arsenic — A good tone is upheld at the moment and stocks are moving with freedom at 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.

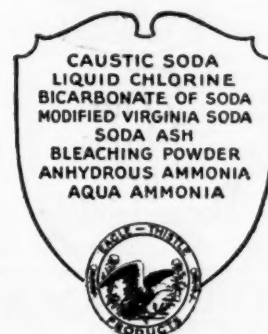
Glycerin — More interest has been shown this week, but purchases are united. Dynamite is down to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb. Lye is easy and saponification is nominally 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb. @15 $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb. Chemically pure has eased off to 24c@24 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.

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Mercury — The outlook is firm and indicates the maintenance of current prices of \$121.00@122.00 flask. Stocks are in strong hands which is also illustrative of continued firmness in prices.

Nitre Cake — A survey of the market failed to reveal any advance but a strong tone is apparent at \$4.50@5.50 ton.

CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Aniline Oil — The rubber industry shows increased activity and buyers are heavily withdrawing their contract commitments at 14½c lb. for tank cars and 15c@16c lb. for smaller quantities.

Benzene — Movement is good but hardly creates an impression on the production and the market is generally weak at 22c gallon, with instances of sharp price cutting in some quarters.

Diethyl Phthalate — Demand is considered fair by makers who quote 25c@28c lb. in 100 lb. drums.

Nitrobenzene — Sales continue in excellent volume at 9¼c@10½c lb. for redistilled production.

Orthodichlorobenzene — Is in good demand in the mid-west, particularly in the Chicago district and current figures are 06c@07c lb.

Ortho-Toluidine — A lively activity features this market and 29c lb. is the price recently established by makers.

Solvent Naphtha — Is quiet at 35c gallon in tanks and fails to create any interest among the consuming trade.

Toluene — The lacquer industry is still taking all available supplies at 35c gallon in tank cars, with no indications of any cessation.

Xylene — Consuming interests are not interested at 36c gallon.

Tin Salts — On a declining tin market, straits are down 2c lb. and in turn the derivatives are off 1c lb. The new prices are; Straits 66c, bichloride 19c crystals 45½c lb. and tetrachloride 38½c lb.

OILS AND FATS

Castor Oil — There has been no change reported in either price or movement over the past week and producers continue to sell at 13½c lb. for No. 1 and 13c lb. for No. 3.

Chinawood Oil — While the spot market is holding fairly steady at 20c lb. on a routine demand the future position on the Coast is easier this week at 16½c@16¼c lb. for July-September in tanks.

Coconut Oil — Interest here is of small volume and the market is unchanged for the week at 9¼c@9½c lb. for Manila and Ceylon in barrels on spot and 8½c@8¼c lb. in tanks on the Coast.

Cottonseed Oil — The spot market has shown somewhat of a brace as to price over the week. Current spot quotations are posted at 9.35c

lb. with spot sales unusually small following the three day holiday. August-December oil is named at 9.62c@10.2c lb. Crude oil is still quoted nominally in all quarters.

Greases — Market here on all grades is steady with factors naming 8¼c@9c lb. for choice white and 6¼c@6¾c lb. for house and yellow.

Linseed Oil — The local market is off this week to 10.8c lb. with crushers inclined to shade this figure a bit on round lots. While the paint and varnish makers are showing a fairly active interest in the market the sales volume is not large and the market characterized as quiet.

Neatsfoot Oil — Steady in most directions on spot with CP oil quoted at 17¼c lb. pure at 13½c lb., extra 11¼c lb. and No. 1 at 10¼c lb.

Olive Oil — Neither denatured oil or foots have changed over the week. The former is quoted at \$1.68@1.75 gal. on spot with the same routine position in evidence. Foots are steady at 8½c@9c lb. on spot. The shipment position is steady and unchanged.

Perilla Oil — Tanks on the Coast are off fractionally from previous advices at 13¼c lb. on a quiet market. The spot market is steady but quiet at 15½c lb.

Rapeseed Oil — Quiet following the holiday period. Japanese oil is held at 81c@83c gal. on spot with shipment offered at 78c@80c gal. English oil is about the same here at 85c@87c gal. as is blown at \$1.03 @ \$1.05 gal.

Soya Bean Oil — Spot barrels are lower at 12c lb. on a routine interest. Tanks on the Coast are available for shipment at 9½c lb.

Werner Duehrssen, who was for some years connected with the Potash Import Corporation, with office in the Citizens' National Bank building, Baltimore, and who since the change to the N. V. Potash Export My., had been in charge jointly with Mr. Morrison at Baltimore for the new distributive agency, has been sent to Chicago to open a branch there. He has established himself in the McCormick building.

Owing to freight rate concessions made by the railways, the I. G. Farbenindustrie Akt.-Ges., has renewed its intention of exploiting the gypsum deposits near Schladebach for supplying the needs of the Leuna works in gypsum.

Winehaven Chemical Co., Wilmington, Del., has been incorporated at Dover, Del., with 300,000 shares no par common stock. The company is represented by Corporation Trust Co., Wilmington, Del.

TURPENTINE DECLINES FURTHER; ROSINS MUCH LOWER
Production of Naval Stores Heavy—Price Forced Downward— Nitrate
Of Soda Unchanged—New Sulphate of Ammonia Prices Announced—
Fertilizers Slow—Wattle Bark and Shellac Sharply Higher

Advanced		Declined	
Wattle Bark	\$4.00 to \$4.50 ton	Shellac all grades	7c lb.
Ammonium Sulphate	10c to 20c 100 lbs.	Rosin I	50c 280 lbs.
Rosin B, D	60c 280 lbs.	Rosin M, N	50c 280 lbs.
Rosin E	65c 280 lbs.	Rosin WG	95c 280 lbs.
Rosin F, G	50c 280 lbs.	Rosin WW	90c 280 lbs.
Rosin H, K	45c 280 lbs.	Turpentine	1½c gallon

Despite a further reduction in the price of turpentine, this week opened with an increased interest and a more stable price station. The enormous production of 74,-873 barrels as compared with 42,-383 barrels produced to this day last year (July 2nd), has been constantly forcing the price downward and the action of the market is still uncertain as further heavy receipts are expected. Offsetting this, however, turpentine is in an attractive position at the low price and as an increased demand has been evidenced, the market might recover. Rosin has been declining heavily, also due to the influx of heavy receipts, but a diminution in production is probable and should create a reaction on the market.

Nitrate of soda is unchanged and there is no spot material available. Makers of ammonium sulphate announced a new scale of prices, somewhat lower than the existing schedule, to extend over the coming season. Sales have already been registered and contracts entered at these prices. Following the advancing London market, importers of shellac, raised their schedules on all grades. Distressing crop returns and its scarce position here are also responsible for effecting this advance. Tanning materials are stationary with the exception of wattle bark, which has advanced, sharply owing to a spot scarcity. Corn Starch and corn dextrin are in good demand, as the corn market continues to rise, buyers are evidently hoarding supplies, fearing the imminence of an advance. Fertilizers present a soft appearance and no changes are registered. The production of fish scrap is said to be lower than in previous years.

Albumen — Reveals no change, the market is still quoted at 90c@97c lb., although business may be done in some quarters at 88c lb., dependant upon both quantity and quality. The demand is unchanged and is moderately shown, with small quantities of spot stocks sufficient to cover it.

Bees Wax — A quiet call was

noted last week but prices were unaffected and the inquiry this week was again of normal volume. Yellow refined is offered at 43c@44c lb. and crude 39c@40c lb.

Blood — Continues at a better tone and prices are firm at \$4.00 unit, f. o. b. New York and \$4.10 unit Chicago.

Glue — All grades are unchanged but a very good demand is noted on bone glue at the current quotations of 12c@14c lb.

Gums Varnish — Are soft and easy and generally stationary in price, and all kinds are in good supply with the exception of gum mastic and sandarac gum. Arabic meets a fair call.

Japan Wax — The price is firmly held at 19c lb. for both spot and shipment and supplies are moving freely into consuming destinations at an average pace.

Mangrove Bark — The recent re-

duction to \$37.50@\$38.00 ton failed to move the large supplies on hand in other than a hand to mouth manner.

Ammonium Sulphate — Makers announced lower prices to extend over next year as follows:—For June-April shipment \$2.20 100 lbs., October-April \$2.25 100 lbs. and January-April shipment \$2.30 100 lbs. These prices cover bulk shipments only and figures for small lots range proportionally higher.

Myrobalans — Are soft and easy and current business is confined to small lots. J1s are \$41.00 ton and J2s are quoted at \$36.50@ \$37.00 ton.

Rosins — Are lower on the entry of increased supplies from the primary market and current prices are: B \$9.00; D \$9.05; E \$9.10; F, G, \$9.15; H \$9.17½; I \$9.20; K \$9.25; M \$9.30; N \$9.35; WG \$9.40; WW \$9.45.

Shellac — The new higher figures are as follows: T. N. in bags 57c@58c lb. superfine 60c@61c lb.; garnet 57c@58c lb. and bone dry at 66c@68c lb. Buying interests are heavily drawing upon the limited supply of material both here and abroad.



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Solvay Snowflake Crystals
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Solvay Laundry Soda

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Solvay Tanners Alkali

Solvay Tanners Soda

Solvay Calcium Chloride
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Solvay Caustic Potash Liquor
45%

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GENERAL DYESTUFF
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Starches — There are no changes recorded among this group but following the rising corn market, an advance over the current figure of \$3.07 100 lbs. is expected momentarily.

Turpentine — Is on an easy basis locally, and quotations are lower at 51c@51½c gallon.

Tankage — Continues to move in good volume on the Pacific coast at \$4.00 and 10 unit f. o. b. New York and \$4.25 and 10 unit f. o. b. Chicago.

Wattle Bark — An acute spot shortage drove the price up \$3.50 @ \$4.00 ton and the new figure was established at \$53.00 to \$53.50.

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Savannah, Ga. July 2, 1927—Turpentine again fell off this week and closing quotations of 45½c gallon, revealed a net decline of 1½c gallon for the week. The heavy flow of production, which has caused a reduction in price of more than 20 per cent during the last five weeks, still continues. Buying assumed a brighter appearance this week and the present low scale of prices seems to have attracted considerably more dealers and consumers. A continued condition of this sort would naturally be indicative of, at least, a temporary recovery. Some sellers are even expecting a permanent improvement, but a radical advance is generally doubted, owing to the heavy production expected during Summer months. In its position to-day, turpentine is assuredly a buyers' market and this is considered the proper time to purchase supplies for future use. Receipts of turpentine this week at Savannah were 7,143 barrels, sales reported of 2,447 barrels, (additional sales on private terms and contract deliveries, estimated at 4,000 bbls.), shipments were 2,245 bbls. and local stocks are 27,768.

Rosin eased off during the week and declines were registered on all grades, but stood firm at the closing with all to-days visible offerings, exclusive of sales on private terms and on contract, sold to one exporter. The increasing production has caused the reduction and although there is a good demand noted for export, the general demand is not sufficient to steady the prices. The rosin market is similar to turpentine, all grades at to-days prices favor the buyer, as a general recovery is not unlikely. Receipts of rosin this week are 24,242 barrels and sales reported of 10,379 barrels (Private term sales

about 10,000 barrels additional). Shipments were 7,168 bbls. and stocks to-day are 87,439 bbls. Current prices are: X, WW \$7.75; WG \$7.65; N, M, K, \$7.60; I, H, G, F, E, D, B, \$7.55.

Jacksonville, Fla. July 2, 1927—Sellers were asking 45¾c gallon for turpentine and one sale was registered at this price but bids are lower at 45¼c@45½c gal. Stocks on July 1st were 23,864 bbls. Rosin was much lower this week. X, WW \$7.75; WG, \$7.65; N, M, K, \$7.60; I, H, G, F, E, D, B, \$7.55. Remaining local stocks were 68,020 bbls.

SULFATE PRICES LOWER

The domestic and European nitrate of soda markets have been quiet during the past week, and the same can be said for the East Coast of South America, where 44 oficinas are now manufacturing or intending to commence elaboration in the near future. It has been authoritatively stated that there will be no change in duties until 1928 and while there are continued proposals for revision, still if there is a satisfactory movement this year, there will be no change, say Parson & Petit.

The price of nitrate of soda is entirely dependent on the position of the vessel and it looks as though for some time to come that spot will demand a higher price than futures, at any rate, until stocks are accumulated. For the first half of July, \$2.55 is being asked for Gulf and South Atlantic arrivals, while Baltimore and New York is held at \$2.50, with futures at \$2.25, for hundred ton lots. The Chilean market has remained firm, with July quoted at 16s 8d, and October March at 17s.

The principal factor in the United States sulphate of ammonia market has announced that their price would be \$2.22½ per 100 lbs., for June/April, \$2.27½ October April and \$2.32½ January/April, for equal monthly quantities, in carload lots, Baltimore basis of freight. For spot and deliveries during specified months, the price is \$2.35. It is expected that other manufacturers will follow this schedule.

The German Syndicate have announced a 10 per cent reduction from 22½c to 20 per kilo of nitrogen, while prices in the United Kingdom have been fixed at £9.10/—, in France at Fcs. 135 and in Belgium at Fcs. 170 for June/August.

GERMAN MARKET SLOWER (Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Hamburg, June 23 (By Mail)—The situation of the heavy chemical market is unchanged since our last report; domestic and export business is slackening. There was quite some demand for metal colors. Lactic Acid reached higher levels, technical goods as well edible, the latter one in spite of the very cool summer. Business in pharmaceuticals is quiet. The Convention has lowered prices for cocaine hydrochloride about 50 Reichsmarks per Kilo.

The following quotations are fob Hamburg; prices quoted in Dollars per y00 Kilos and prices quoted in £—Sterling per 1000 Kilos; Caustic Potash \$13.50; Caustic Soda 125/128° £ 12.15.—; Sulphate of Alumina 17/18° £ 4.12.6; Hyposulphite of Soda commercial Cryst. £7.12.6; Barium Carbonate 98/100% precipitated \$3.10; Barium Chloride 98/100% \$3.65; Epsom Salts Commercial in bags \$1.04; Ammonium Bromide \$76.—; Potassium Bromide \$72.—; Sodium Bromide \$71.—; Calcium Chloride 70/75% fused £3.6.—; Glauber-salts small cryst. \$1.—; Carbonate of Ammonia, German goods in 250 Kilo barrels powdered £ 20.— (lumps £23.—.—); Potash Alum Granular £7.—.—; Chlorate of Potash \$10.50; Permanganate of Potash £ 39.—.—; Sulphate of Copper £ 23.—.—; Lithopone Red Seal 30% \$8.40; Sal Ammoniac White Granular 98/100% \$8.—; Sodium Sulfide 60/62% fused in 300 Kilo drums £ 8.15.—less 3% rebate; Citric Acid \$86.—; Cream of Tartar \$45.50; Lactic Acid 43½% weight, free from iron and acid £ 35.—.—; Aniline Salt £63.—.—.

American Smelting & Refining Co. has reduced its New York price of lead 10 points to 6.30 cents a pounds, lowest price since August 27, 1923, when price was advanced to 6.75 cents from 6.25 cents. Low for 1923 was 6 cents, the price that prevailed from July 10 to July 23, when price was advanced to 6.25 cents.

Merck & Co., recently consolidated with Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., have moved their New York offices from 64 Park pl., to 147 Front st., formerly occupied by Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co. Telephone is John 6144.

Crown Dyeing & Bleaching Co., Bronx Borough, New York, has increased its capitalization to \$55,000.

CONFER ON ALCOHOL

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)
Washington, D. C., July 6—A conference was held here last week in connection with a revision of former Regulations 60(now known as Regulations No. 2) relative to permits for the use of alcohol for non-beverage purposes. There were many contested points from the legal standpoint.

Prohibition Commissioner J. M. Doran was not present at any of the conferences which lasted for two days. What significance is attached to this fact, cannot be learned.

National Fertilizer Association reports production of fertilizers in May was 6 per cent less than for May a year ago, but was 11.6 per cent more than for April 1, 1927. Stocks at the end of May were 13.6 per cent smaller than at the end of May, 1926, but more than normal, being 1,010,036 tons against 1,160,100 tons at the end of May, 1926.

Manhattan Yarn Dyeing and Bleaching Works, Brooklyn, N. Y., has increased its authorized capitalization from \$30,000 to \$60,000.

NEW BY-PRODUCT SULFUR

Instead of importing sulfur into California for agricultural purposes, a local product now is ready for the market, according to E. R. deOng, assistant entomologist in the experiment station of the University of California. This new sulfur, a by-product of the manufacture of gas from oil, contains a small portion of active residue, which makes it higher in value for spraying or dusting than sulfur alone.

"The particular value, however, of this material as a control for pests, in soil fertilization and in neutralizing black alkali is in the fineness of division of the sulfur particle itself," says de Ong. "This has been shown by microscopical measurements to be less than that of any commercial sulfur on the market at the present time."

The new sulfur compound is a light gray in color, very light and fluffy and adhesive and is not easily washed off by rain. De Ong has made extensive tests of the material and will continue these throughout the year.

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SHERWIN-WILLIAMS TRADE

Sherwin-Williams Co. announces the retirement of \$450,000 of the 7% series A preferred stock at 105 and accrued dividends. The company has regularly retired this amount since 1924, except in 1925 when \$1,000,000 was retired. The total amount now outstanding is \$12,650,000.

On the basis of 7 months reports for the current fiscal year, which began Sept. 1, the company is ahead of its sales and earnings of 1925, which was a record year, according to George A. Martin, president.

"Export sales are making new records and a large volume in lacquer has enabled this department to occupy third place in the inter-division competition to date, competing against domestic branches," he said. "The company's subsidiary properties are all doing well and will have excellent reports for the full year. These concerns are located in Detroit and Chicago."

As to the outlook generally, Mr. Martin stated he had never seen it better with no black spots of consequence that he could see.

Union Color & Chemical Co., Boston, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926 reports: Assets: Machinery, \$469; furniture, fixtures and tools, \$1,193; merchandise, \$7,120; accounts receivable, \$29,504; cash, \$2,934; advances to officials, \$600; good will, \$30,000; total assets, \$71,820. Liabilities: Common stock, \$65,000; accounts payable, \$3,080; reserve depreciation, \$1,599; surplus, \$2,141; total liabilities, \$71,820.

Wood Conversion Co., Cloquet, Minn., has plans for construction of a plant unit for the production of balsam wool, to be two-story and basement, 70x385 ft., reported to cost in excess of \$85,000, with machinery. C. R. Moffet is construction superintendent, in charge.

Tennessee Paper Mills, North Chattanooga, Tenn., A. M. Shepherd, vice president, in charge, is to build a mill for the production of fireproof shingles under a special process, estimated to cost close to \$80,000, with equipment.

O'Brien Printing Ink Co., 35 St. Clair st., Dayton, O., is considering the erection of a four-story plant at Webster and Second st., reported to cost \$100,000, with equipment.

CALIFORNIA CHEMICAL

California Chemical Corp., which is the principal producer of magnesium chloride on the Pacific Coast, will consolidate its holdings in the San Francisco district preparatory to major plant expansion there. This concern has been manufacturing magnesium chloride and potash salts for several years at its Chula Vista, Cal. plant. During 1926 bromine production was also undertaken. Recently the plant and properties of the Industrial Chemical Corp. Newark, Cal., and Whitney Chemical Co. San Mateo, Cal., were acquired. These purchases together with the consummation of long-term contracts with the Leslie California, the Western, and the Arden Salt companies put the California Chemical Corp. in control of the sea water bittern derived from the immediate production of some 250,000 tons of solar salt yearly, while over double this quantity will become available in the near future.

Plans call for the immediate erection of a bromine plant at San Mateo and for the continuance of production of magnesium chloride at Newark, with the erection of a major bromine-magnesium plant in the Newark district to go forward shortly. Production of magnesium and potash compounds and of bromine will be continued at Chula Vista. California Chemical Corp. has operating offices at Chula Vista, Newark, and San Mateo, with executive and sales offices at Porterville, Cal., San Francisco, and Chicago. Stanley H. Barrows of Chicago is president, Max Y. Seaton, vice president, Charles H. Howse, treasurer, and Paul A. Gross, works manager.

John M. Barry, H. R. Barry and associates are to build a fourth hosiery mill at Rome, Ga., with capacity of 1,600 to 1,800 pair of hose per day, employing 250 hands. The three mills now in operation are the Rome Hosiery Mills and the Cherokee Hosiery Mill, at Rome, and the Berryton Mills, at Berryton, Ga., on the Central of Georgia Railroad.

E. W. Camp, Commissioner of Customs in a communication to the collector at St. Albans, Vt. directs him to assess duty on peanut oil, containing a small quantity of cottonseed oil, under paragraph 55 of the Tariff Act.

Potassium and Manganese in Utah Studied

Commercial Possibilities of Recovery from Salt Beds Found Dependent Upon Development of Market in United States, According to Geological Survey.

Two features of the Great Salt Lake Desert, Utah, which should aid in the commercial development of its brines containing potassium, are a climate arid enough to permit extensive use of solar heat in concentrating, and the extraordinarily simple chemical character of the brines. The advantages were stated by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, in study of the salt beds of Utah, just made public.

Low content of potassium, necessitating considerable concentration before the grade of the German raw material is reached, is an unfavorable factor offsetting the advantages to some extent, the Survey points out. It lists as additional unfavorable factors the distance of the salt flat from present centers of consumption, and the probable rapid exhaustion of the layer containing brine near the surface.

The text of the summary states: "According to Gale, the salt beds of the Great Salt Lake Desert were brought to attention in 1907 by the engineers who were building the Western Pacific Railroad. The beds were soon covered by claims, and the owners of these claims organized the Montello Salt Co., of Ogden.

"After several years of unsuccessful work the property was leased to the Capell Salt Co., of Salt Lake. This company erected a small mill and for a few years gathered, ground, and shipped the crystalline salt.

"During the country-wide search for potassium salts after German shipments had been stopped by the war, the area was visited by G. H. Gale of the Geological Survey. He bored several holes and took samples of both the salt and the brine included within the salt.

"Analyses in the chemical laboratory of the Geological Survey showed the presence of considerable amounts of potassium in the brine. This discovery was announced by the Geological Survey in Press Bulletin 271, published in May, 1916.

"In the fall of 1916 Solvay Process Co., obtained control of Montello Salt Co. and commenced construction of a plant to produce po-

tassium salts. Production began in 1917 and increased rapidly until in 1920 the Utah-Salduro Co., the subsidiary operating company, was the largest single producer in the country. In 1921 the plant was closed, and operations since then have been restricted to the production of salt.

"Bonneville Co., which holds patent rights to considerable land south of Wendover, has done a large amount of prospecting and some experimental work but has not produced any potassium salts. Two other companies holding groups of claims north and south of Arinosa have been active, but neither of them in December, 1925, had received patents to any of the land claimed.

"Two features of the brines of the Great Salt Lake Desert which should aid in their commercial development are the arid climate of the flat, which permits extensive

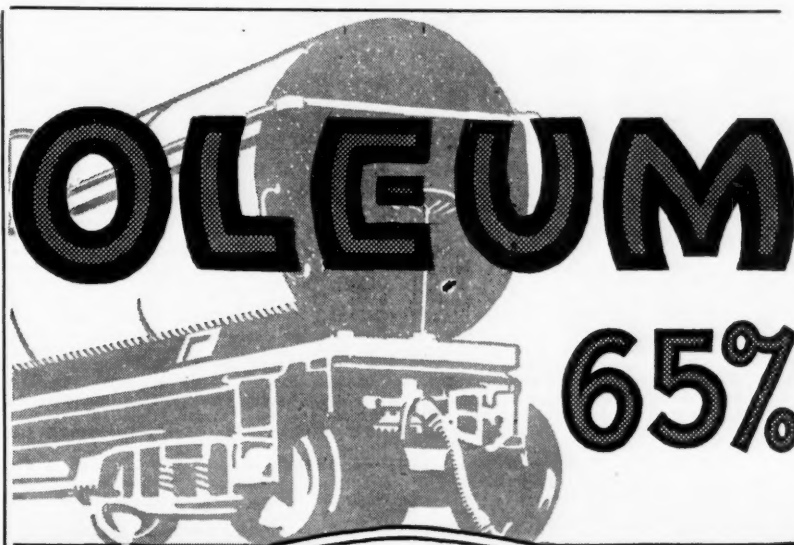
use of solar heat in concentrating the brine, and the extremely simple chemical character of the brines.

"Solar evaporation was successfully practiced by the Utah-Salduro Co. during the war and has since been tried on an experimental scale by two of the newer organizations. The extreme heat during the summer and the persistent southwesterly winds combine with the lack of rainfall to make the rate of evaporation unusually high.

The only weather records available for the flat itself are those kept at Lemay, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. There the annual rainfall for the years 1911-1924 has averaged 3.90 inches, rather equally divided throughout the twelve months.

The character of the brine simplifies refining, particularly as a certain amount of evaporation, by which some of the sodium chloride is eliminated, will produce a brine that closely resembles the artificial brines of the Stassfur region. The subsequent treatment may thus closely parallel that used

(Continued on page 17)



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Import Manifests

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK June 28 to July 5

ACIDS—Formic, 221 carboys, American Cyanamid Co., Hamburg; 168 drs., Kuttroff Pickhardt Co., Hamburg; 180 drs., F Rudloff, Hamburg; 73 drs., American Cyanamid Co., Hamburg; 86 carboys, Innis Speiden & Co., Hamburg; **Oxalic**, 20 cks., Panama Pacific Line, Antwerp; **Sludge**, 50 brls., Schliemann Co., Hamburg

ALCOHOL—Denatured, 40 drs., C Esteve, Arecibo; 150 drs., C Esteve, San Juan; **Methyl**, 395 drs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam

AMMONIUM SALTS—Bifluoride, 20 cks., Meadows Wye & Co., Hamburg; **Carbonate**, 25 cks., J C Wiarda Co., Glasgow; 40 cks., H Hinrichs Chem Corp., Hamburg; **Magnesia**, 60 cs., Schofield Donald Co., Liverpool; **Muriate**, 25 cks., C De P Field Co., Bristol; **Nitrate**, 443 cks., R W Greeff Co., Oslo

AMORPHOUS—Graphite, 450 bgs., Mitsui & Co., Fusan

ANTIMONY—Oxide, 22 bgs., Wah Chang Trdg Corp., Hankow; **Regulus**, 250 cs., F A Cundill & Co., Hankow; 1,187 cs., Wah Chang Trdg Co., Hankow

ARGOLS—20 bgs., W R Grace & Co., Valparaiso

ARSENIC—144 brls., American Smelting & Ref. Co., Tampico

BARKS—40 brls., R Hillier Sons, Hamburg; **MaGrove**, 744 bgs., Order, East London; 23,065 bgs., Order, Africa; **Quillay**, 219 bgs., W R Grace & Co., Talcahuano; **Wattle**, 2,746 bgs., Proctor Ellison & Co., Durban; 2,154 bgs., Hammond & Carpenter, Durban; 287 bgs., National Leather Co., Durban; 4,430 bgs., Tannin Corp., Durban; 1,186 bgs., Baring Bros Co., Durban; 1,241 bgs., Tannin Corp., East London

BARYTES—500 tons, Ore & Chem Corp., Rotterdam

BLANC FIXE—140 cks., A Hurst & Co., Hamburg

BLUE—50 cks., Reichard Coulston, Havre

BORACITE—1,000 tons, Cuevitas Trdg Co., Panderma

BUTYL ACETATE—300 drs., Kuttroff Pickhardt Co., Rotterdam

BUTYRATE—10 drs., Kuttroff Pickhardt Co., Rotterdam

CALCIUM—Silicure, 5 cans, J S Wooster, Havre

CAMPOR—Synthetic, 47 cs., E I duPont de Nemours Co., Hamburg; 450 cs., E I duPont de Nemours Co., Rotterdam

CASEIN—155 bgs., D Andrews, Hamburg; 1,251 bgs., Atterbury Bros., Buenos Aires

CASTOR BEANS—10 bgs., W & A Leaman Co., Port De Paix; 36 bgs., W F Knief, Gonaives; 20,490 bgs., Volkart Bros., Bombay; 4,278 bgs., Volkart Bros., Bombay; 2,300 bgs., E D Sasson & Co., Bombay; 6,790 bgs., Ralli Bros., Bombay

CHALK—200 bgs., Reichard Coulston, Antwerp; 2,000 bgs., Nat City Bank, Antwerp; 2,500 bgs., Scott L Libby Corp., Havre; 339 bgs., Chaplain & Bibbo, Hamburg; 500 tons, Taintor Trdg Co., London; 1,500 bgs., Scott L Libby Corp., Havre; 800 tons, J W Higman Co., Dunkirk; **Precipitated**, 227 bgs., H J Baker & Bro., Bristol

CHEMICALS—22 brls., H Falck & Co., Hamburg; 10 cks., A Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 37 cks., Rhodia Chem Co., Hamburg; 10 cks., Fezandie & Sperle, Hamburg; 42 brls., H Hinrichs Chem Corp., Hamburg; 15 cs., Merck & Co., London; 55 cks., 80 balloons, 0 cs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co., Rotterdam; 150 kegs, F Van Geister, Rotterdam; 12 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam

CHROMIUM GREEN OXIDE—16 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Rotterdam

CHROME ORE—2,000 tons E J Lavino Co., Beira

CLAY—Burnt, 420 bgs., H A Robinson Co., Manchester

COAL TAR PREPARATIONS—19 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 2 cks., Grasselli Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam

COLORS—1 cse., H W Robinson, Bremen; 4 cks., 10 cs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 10 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 11 pgs., Sandoz Chem Works, Havre; 5 cks., W F Sykes Co., Havre; 5 cks., Geigy Co., Havre; 18 cks., Ciba Co., Havre; 2 cks., American Exchange Nat Bank, Havre; 20 cs., Lubox Co., Havre; 9 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Havre; 9 cks., Sandoz Chem Works, Havre; 10 cs., R F Downing & Co., London; 3 cks., B Bernard, Genoa; **Bronze**, 8 cs., B F Drakenfeld & Co., Hamburg; 1 cse., Order, Hamburg; 24 cs., Baer Bros., Hamburg; 17 cs., B F Drakenfeld Co., Bremen; **Earth**, 16 cks., Hummel & Robinson, Bremen; 39 cks., Fezandie & Sperle, Bremen; 2 bgs., G Persent, Alicante; 1,073 bgs., Orelite Co., Oran; **Red**, 160 bgs., G Z Collins Co., Bristol; 80 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Bristol; 42 cks., C J Osborn, Bristol; **Yellow**, 47 cks., C J Osborn, Bristol

CUDBEAR—1 ck., W A Ross & Bro., Liverpool

EPSOM SALTS—175 brls., Innis Speiden Co., Hamburg

ETHYLCHLORCARBONATE—217 carboys, Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam

ETHYL OLEATE—1 cse., T F Wilmot Co., London

EXTRACTS—Archil Liquor, 10 cks., W A Ross & Bros., Liverpool; **Beef**, 313 cs., Swift & Co., Montevideo; **Quebracho**, 13,262 bgs., Tannin Corp., Sante Fe; 20,785 bgs., Tannin Corp., Buenos Aires

FERRO—Phosphor, 113 cs., C W Leavitt, Dunkirk; **Phosphate**, 110 cs., C W Leavitt Co., Dunkirk

FLUOR SPAR—800 tons, Bier Sondhimer & Co., Toulon; 1,000 tons, Order, Toulon

FULLERS EARTH—250 bgs., L A Salomon & Bro., London

GALLNUTS—178 bgs., K Mertig, Hankow

GLUE—137 cks., Miller Co., Antwerp; 200 bgs., National Gum & Mica Co., Bristol; 268 bgs., J J Shore Co., Rotterdam; 200 bgs., S Isaacs, Hamburg; 268 bgs., J J Shore Co., London

GLYCERINE—46 drs., Procter & Gamble, Havana; 26 drs., Hill & Buechner, Shanghai; 60 drs., Armour & Co., Hamburg; 30 drs., Armour & Co., Hamburg

GRAPHITE—600 cks., C F Pettinos, Tokio; 150 brls., H P Winter, Colombo

GREEN SLAG—258 bgs., H A Robinson Co., Manchester

GUMS—Arabic, 262 bgs., Nat Bk of Egypt, Port Sudan; 200 bgs., Order, Port Sudan; **Chicle**, 5 bgs., H Trieste, Vera Cruz; **Copal**, 13 bgs., Chem Nat Bank, London; 157 bgs., Kidder Peabody Acceptance Corp., Manila; 9 cs., 96 bgs., Order, Manila; 50 cs., S Winterbourne, Singapore; **Damar**, 150 cs., 512 bgs., S Winterbourne, Singapore; **Ghatti**, 76 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., Bombay; 12 bgs., I Vliet & Co., Bombay; **Karaya**, 140 bgs., Bank of Manhattan Co., Bombay; 134 bgs., I Vliet & Co., Bombay; 216 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Bombay; 162 bgs., Thurston & Braidich, Bombay; 20 bgs., British Bank of South America, Bombay; **Mastic**, 5 cs., D Costalos, Piraeus; **Shiraz**, 149 bgs., Order, Bombay

IRISH MOSS—50 bls., Innis Speiden & Co., Havre

IRON OXIDE—16 cks., J Lee Smith & Co., Liverpool; 10 cks., J A McNulty, Liverpool; 300 brls., C J Osborn, Malaga; 180 brls., Reichard Coulston Inc., Malaga; 50 bgs., C J Osborn, Glasgow; 160 brls., C J Osborn, Malaga; 100 brls., Smith Chem & Color Co., Malaga

LAKASOL—40 drs., J C Browne, St Croix; 94 drs., J C Browne, San Juan

LJME—Carbonate, 288 bgs., H W Peabody & Co., Marseilles; 63 bgs., L A Salomon & Bro., Marseilles

MAGNESIUM—Calcined, 30 cs., E R Squibb & Co., Manchester; 100 cs., Schofield Donald Co., Manchester; **Carbonate**, 25 cs., A Hurst Co., Manchester; **Chloride**, 178 drs., Order, Hamburg; 295 drs., Innis Speiden & Co., Hamburg

MANGANESE—Chloride, 37 cks., A Klipstein & Co., Glasgow

MYROBALANS—1,000 pkts., J W Greene & Co., Calcutta; 10,700 pkts., Order, Calcutta; 800 bgs., Baring Bros & Co., Bombay

NAPHTHALENE—224 bgs., C B Richard & Co., London

OCHRE—59 cks., Goldman Sachs & Co., Marseilles; 70 brls., H D Litter & Co., Marseilles; 99 brls., Scott L Libby Co., Marseilles; 18 brls., C J Osborn, Malaga; 5 brls., W G Thomas, Malaga; 60 cks., Hummel & Robinson, Marseilles

OILS—Coconut, 1,155 tons, Philippine Ref Corp., Manila; **Cod**, 94 cks., Cook Swan & Young, Halifax; 30 cks., R Badcock & Co., St Johns; 5 cks., United Feed Co., St Johns; **Codliver**, 50 brls., P R Dreyer, Oslo; 1 ck., Silmo Chem Co., St Johns; 45 cs., Schieffelin & Co., Oslo; 100 cks., Atlas Refinery Co., St Johns; 40 brls., Ozomulsion Co., Oslo; 100 brls., Biddle Purchasing Co., St Johns; 125 brls., F Stearn & Co., St Johns; 50 brls., Order, Hamburg; **Meal**, 20 bgs., C L Huisking; 20 cks., United Feed Co., St Johns; **Fish**, 300 brls., J Spencer Co., Bremerhaven; **Olive**, 375 cs., Scaramelli & Co., Genoa; 150 cs., Conte Verdi Olive Oil Co., Genoa; 100 cs., Basilea & Co., Genoa; 200 cs., Pepe Maisano Co., Genoa; 250 cs., D Messuri Co., Genoa; 100 cs., F Pepe, Genoa; 250 cs., T Pipitone Co., Genoa; 120 cs., R Pipitone & Co., Genoa; 300 brls., Seaboard Nat Bank, Methylene; 100 brls., National Oil Producers, Methylene; 300 cs., B Filippo & Co., Genoa; 240 cs., Scalfani Bros., Genoa; 100 cs., J Kurtz & Son, Genoa; 100 cs., I Pandolfo, Genoa; 300 cs., W A Taylor Co., Genoa; 205 cs., C Basilea & Co., Genoa; 100 cs., C Basilea & Co., Genoa; 100 cs., Cottone Bros., Genoa; 100 cs., R Cascardi, Genoa; 380 cs., T Pipitone, Genoa; 220 cs., B Dorman, Genoa; 500 cs., Caldwell & Co., Genoa; 300 cs., Latoracca & Co., Genoa; 250 cs., Italo French Produce Co., Genoa; 625 cs., J P Smith Co., Marseilles; **Palm**, 2 cks., Niger Co., Liverpool; 800 cks., African & Eastern Trdg Co., Opofo; 400 cks., African & Eastern Trdg Co., Calabar; 96 cks., T Welsh & Co., Abonema; 350 cks., African & Eastern Trdg Co., Pt Harcourt; 40 cks., D Bacon, Liverpool; 43 cks., Niger Co., Liverpool; 234 tons, J Bibby & Son, Liverpool; 30 cks., Rayner & Stonington, Liverpool; 80 cks., J B Williams, Liverpool; 247 cks., W & A Leaman Co., Abonema; 62 brls., Wishnick Tumpeo Co., Secondee; **Seal**, 13 cks., Cook Swan & Young, Halifax; 50 cks., Bowring & Co., St Johns; **Sardine**, 595 tons, Procter & Gamble, Kobe; **Shirashime**, 301 tons, Vacuum Oil Co., Kobe; **Soya Bean**, 398 tons, Mitsubishi Shoji Co., Dairen; 304 tons, Mitsui & Co., Dairen; **Sulphur**, 100 brls., Seaboard Nat Bank, Methylene; 500 brls., Nat City Bank, Palermo; **Wood**, 100 drs., Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Shanghai

PAPAIN—68 bgs., Carter Cummings & Co., Colombo

PHOSPHORUS—Oxichloride, 43 drs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg

PITCH—200 stands, McKesson & Robbins, Hamburg

PLUMBAGO—150 brls., H P Winter & Co., Colombo

POTASSIUM SALTS—62 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt Co., Hamburg; **Bicarbonate**, 66 brls., Superfos Co., Hamburg; **Carbonate**, 20 cks., T C Wevgandt Co., Hamburg; 35 cks., Parsons & Petit, Hamburg; **Caustic**, 201 brls., Brown Bros & Co., Hamburg; 15 drs., A Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 20 drs., The Goldschmidt Corp., Hamburg; **Chlorate**, 2,300 cks., Monmouth Chem Works, Hamburg; 400 cks., Uniform Chem Products Co., Hamburg; **Muriate**, 400 bgs., Potash Imort Co., Antwerp; **Nitrate**, 508 bgs., Kuttroff Pickhardt Co., Hamburg

PROTEKTOL—18 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Hamburg

QUICKSILVER—30 flasks, Carr Bros., Vera Cruz; 30 flasks, Haas Bros., Tampico

SAL AMMONIAC—30 brls., C De P Field Co., Bristol

SHELLAC—100 bgs., Montrose Corp., Calcutta; 100 bgs., 100 cs., Mitsui & Co., Calcutta; 725 bgs., E D Sasson & Co., Calcutta; 100 bgs., Ralli Bros., Calcutta; 100 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., Calcutta; 1,030 bgs., 50 cs., Ralli Bros., Calcutta; 250 bgs., E D Sasson & Co., Calcutta; 600 bgs., Order, Calcutta; **Garnet**, 100 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., Calcutta; 100 bgs., Order, Calcutta; **Seedlac**, 200 bgs., E D Sasson & Co., Calcutta

SODIUM SALTS—Cyanide, 80 drs., Scoville Mfg. Co., Liverpool; 500 cs., American Cyanimid Co., Hamburg; Nitrate, 13,205 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Iquique; 182 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; 50 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; Phosphate, 200 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam

SULPHUR—8 cks., Lo Curto & Funk, Bristol

TALC—2,100 bgs., C. Mathieu, Genoa; 200 bgs., C. B. Chrystal Co., Genoa; 3 cs., Amtorg Trdg. Corp., Hamburg; 3 cs., Derutra Co., Hamburg; 580 bgs., Coty Inc., Genoa; 700 bgs., Whitaker Clarke & Daniels, Bordeaux

TARTAR—500 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Piraeus; 6 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Talcahuano; 190 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles; Cream, 140 cks., J. Munroe & Co., Marseilles

TEA WASTE—600 bgs., Photographic Stores Co., Calcutta

TIMINOX—Red, 75 cks., S. Fullwood, Bremen; Star, 84 cks., S. Fullwood, Bremen

TRIKRESYL PHOSPHATE—1 csk., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg

UREA—391 bgs., Kuttroff Pickhardt Co., Hamburg

VALONIA—7,824 bgs., A. Benadava, Piraeus

WAX—Bees, 2 bgs., Kidder Peabody Acceptance Corp., Sanchez; 1 bag, E. A. Canalizo & Co., Sto. Domingo; 6 bgs., E. A. Canalizo & Co., Pto. Plata; 7 bgs., W. S. Hall & Co., Pto. Plata; 6 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Sto. Domingo; 14 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Talcahuano; 98 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso; 40 bgs., J. Garza & Co., Tampico; 27 bgs., K. Mandell & Co., Tampico; 16 bgs., F. C. Luthi & Co., Tampico; 30 bgs., Order, Tampico; 14 bgs., R. J. Vogel & Co., Tampico; Candelilla, 60 bgs., Cecilio Paez, Tampico; 40 bgs., Cecilio Paez, Tampico; Carnauba, 131 bgs., J. Munroe & Co., Ceara; 101 bgs., Strohmeier & Co., Ceara; 102 bgs., Order, Ceara; Vegetable, 200 bgs., Strohmeier & Arpe, Shanghai; 100 bgs., Standard Bank of So. Africa, Kobe; 75 cs., Mitsui & Co., Kobe

WHITING—5,600 bgs., Taintor Trdg. Co., Dunkirk; 806 bgs., Coupey Fils, Dunkirk; 654 bgs., Coupey Fils, Dunkirk; 500 cs., Central Union Trust Co., Antwerp

WOODFLOUR—1,094 bgs., E. M. Sergeant & Co., Gothenburg; 586 bgs., State Chemical Corp., Rotterdam

WOOL GREASE—52 cs., Borne Schrymser Co., Antwerp

ZYKLON—49 cs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Hamburg

IMPORTS AT PHILADELPHIA

June 22 to 29

ACID—Formic, 80 crbys., Order, Hamburg

ALCOHOL—Menthyl, 102 drms., Order, Rotterdam

AMMONIA—Muriate, 274 cks., Order, Rotterdam

CHALK—Block, 500 tons, Brown Bro. & Co., London

CHEMICALS—16 drms., E. H. Bailey & Co., London; 80 balloons, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Rotterdam

CHLORIDE—Ammonium, 62 drms., Order, Hamburg

CLAY—China, 4,880 tons, 7 cwt., Various Consignees, Fowey; 32 tons, Various Consignees, Fowey

CUTCH—200 bxs., Order, Rangoon

FERTILIZER—48 bgs., O. G. Hempstead & Son, London

FLOUR—Potato, 94 bgs., Poe, Lowe Co., Hamburg

FLUORSPAR—600 bgs., Order, Hamburg

GYPSUM—Rock, 3,625 tons, Penna Gypsum Co., Ingonish Beach

LOGWOOD—1,000 tons, Am. Dyewood Co., Miragane

MOLASSES—1,527,700 gals., Eastern Alcohol Corp., Guatanamo and Cienfuegos; 1,500,000 gals., North American Trading & Import Co., Cienfuegos

OIL—Palm, 163 cks., Order, Hamburg; Poultry, 25 bbls., Order, Hamburg; Rape Seed, 50 drms., Irving R. Boody & Co., Kobe; Seal, 100 cks., Order, Hamburg

POTASH—Permanganate, 50 drms., O. G. Hempstead & Son, Hamburg

POWDER—Bronze, 25 cs., Franklin Fourth St Nat Bank, Hamburg

SHELLAC—600 bgs., New York Trust Co., Calcutta; 200 bgs., Order, Calcutta

SODIUM—Cyanide, 400 drms., Order, Liverpool

BALTIMORE IMPORTS

From June 24 to 30

BONES—35,843 lbs., American Agricultural Chemical Co., West Selene, Buenos Aires; 50,045 lbs., American Agricultural Chemical Co., West Selene, Montevideo

BRONZE POWDER—2 cases 495 lbs., Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Bockenheim, Hamburg

CHALK—2,000 bags, 220,000 lbs., J. H. Nicholas & Co., Ala., Antwerp

CHEMICALS—216 casks, E. H. Shallus Co., Blydendijk, Rotterdam; 600 bags, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Derflinger, Bremen; 1,430 bags, Paul Uhlich & Co., Blydendijk, Rotterdam

CLAY—42 casks, 66,396 lbs., Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Ala., Rotterdam; 760 bags, F. H. Shallus Co., Derflinger, Bremen; Burnt, 210 bags, 15 tons, H. A. Robinson & Co., Inc., Bellhaven, Liverpool

EARTH COLOR—8 casks, 4646 lbs., Pennsylvania railroad, Bockenheim, Hamburg

FLUOR SPAR—519 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Quaker City, Middlesbrough

GLUE—300 bags, Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Kerhonkson

GYPSUM—2,200 bags, 220,000 lbs, F. H. Shallus Co., Bockenheim, Hamburg

LOGWOOD—955 tons, J. S. Young Company, City of Madras, Calcutta

NITROPHOSPHATE—390 bags, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Inc., Blydendijk, Rotterdam

OIL—Olive, 350 bbls., 183,277 lbs., Equitable Trust Co., City of St. Joseph, Marseilles; 50 cases in tins, 5324 lbs., F. Romeo & Co., Inc., New York, City of St. Joseph, Leghorn

ORE—Iron, 6,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Norivard, Narvik; 20,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Americaland, Cruz Grande; 10,500 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Cubore, Cruz Grande; 11,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Stantore, Daiquiri

Manganese, 670 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Sorvard, Potti; 8508 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Korsten Miles Potti; 7300 tons, Cottman Company, Mistle Hall, Rio de Janeiro; 200 tons, Crocker Bros., New York, Quaker City, Middlesbrough; 25 tons, F. H. Shallus Co., Quaker City, Middlesbrough; 8700 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Nile Rio de Janeiro; 7700 tons, Cottman Company, Clauseus, Rio de Janeiro; 1000 tons, Carnegie Steel Co., City of Madras, Calcutta

POTASH—76 casks, 59,959 lbs., William F. Masson, Bockenheim, Hamburg; Caustic, 80



Continent-wide S-E-R-V-I-C-E

Users of industrial alcohol must demand more than quality. Prompt delivery is a factor—for manufacturing emergencies which cannot be discounted in advance often make unusual demands upon plant reserves.

The makers of AMERSOL Alcohol appreciate this situation. Consequently, AMERSOL warehouses—service stations better describes them—are conveniently located with ample stocks always on hand.

AMER SOL

Sales Offices and Warehouses

Albany, N. Y.	1 Broadway
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Chicago, Ill.	122 South Michigan Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio	4609 Eastern Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio	855 Engineers Building
Denver, Colo.	1302 A. C. Foster Building
Detroit, Mich.	Book Building
Everett, Mass.	20 Elm Street
Harvey, La.	674 Johnson Street
Indianapolis, Ind.	P. O. Box 1530
Kansas City, Mo.	31 E. Georgia Street
Los Angeles, Calif.	2018 Guitierrez Avenue
Newark, N. J.	821 Traction Avenue
New Orleans, La.	238 Wilson Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa.	Diana and Brooklyn Sts.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	112 North Front Street
Portland, Ore.	620 Empire Building
St. Louis, Mo.	474 Johnson Street
St. Paul, Minn.	12-14 North Commercial St.
San Francisco, Calif.	2301 Haysden Avenue
Seattle, Wash.	110 Sunset Street
	637 Western Avenue

ALCOHOL (ALL FORMULAS)

When you need Alcohol, wire, telephone or write the nearest AMERSOL warehouse. You may do so with the certainty that any and every requirement will be promptly supplied.

AMERICAN SOLVENTS & CHEMICAL Corporation

Executive Offices: 285 Madison Avenue, New York

PLANTS:

Harvey, La. Everett, Mass. New Orleans, La. Agnew, Cal. Albany, N. Y.

Solvents

Butanol

(Normal butyl alcohol)

Used in all good lacquers. Excellent solvent for gums, oils and resins.

Basic material for many valuable organic compounds.

Dibutyl-Phthalate

The plasticizer for lacquers.

Butalyde

(Normal butyl aldehyde)

Increases the life of rubber.

Accelerates vulcanization.

Acetone, C. P.

Universal solvent (no residual odor).

Base for synthetic resins.

Diacetone-Alcohol

High-boiling solvent in brush lacquers.

Methanol, Synthetic



COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION

Sales Offices:

17 East 42nd Street Terre Haute
NEW YORK, N.Y. INDIANA

Aldwych House
Aldwych, W. C. 2
LONDON, ENGLAND

Plants—Terre Haute, Ind., and
Peoria, Ill.

drums, 44,057 lb., William H. Masson, Bickenheim, Hamburg; **Kainit**, 440,796 lbs., W. G. N. Rukert, Bickenheim, Hamburg; **Manure Salt**, 30%, 1,397,836 lbs., N. V. Potash Export, Maatschappij Bickenheim, Hamburg; **Muriate of**, 8,500 bags, 1,708,058 lbs., N. V. Potash Export Maatschappij Bickenheim, Hamburg
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,063 bags, 112,020 lbs., Tannin Corporation West Selene, Buenos Aires
SAGO, 336 bags, Samuel Shapiro & Co., City of Bath, Singapore
TANKAGE—1384 bags, 200,000 lbs., Swift & Co., West Selene, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—122 bags, Baltimore Trust Co., City of Bath, Tjilatjap

IMPORTS AT NEW ORLEANS

June 24 to July 1

BENZINE—7,844 tons, N O Refining Co., Curacao
BAUXITE—2,416 tons, Republic Mining Co., Georgetown
FERRO-Manganese, 250 tons, Order, Liverpool
MOLASSES—594,880 gals., Order, Caibarien; 759,316 gals., Penick & Ford, Banis; 950,812 gals., Lowry & Co., Nuevitas
OIL—Creosote, 4,928 tons, Ayer & Lord Tie Co., Sydney; **Olive**, 35 tons, Order, Genoa
SODA ASH—1,750 sacks, Order, Liverpool
SALT—1,280 sacks, Order, Liverpool

IMPORTS AT SAN FRANCISCO

June 18 to 25

CHEMICALS—21 casks, Shell Co., Antwerp; 1 bbl., Bank of California, Antwerp; 55 casks, Braun, Knecht & Heimann, Hamburg; 433 drums, Order, Hamburg; 464 drms, 100 bgs., Order, Rotterdam
CLAY—240 tons, Order, Anvers
FULLERS EARTH—124 bbls., Order, Marseilles; 36 bbls., Richard Coulston, Marseilles; 250 bgs., Higbie Supply Co., London
GLYCERINE—100 packages, Hercules Powder Co., Rotterdam
GUMS—42 cases, Bank of Italy, Singapore
IRON—Oxide, 20 bbls., Order, Rotterdam
KAPOC—388 bales, Lilienthal Lee & Co., Sourabaya
LINSEED CAKE—1,000 bags, S L Jones & Co., Kobe
OIL—Codliver, 33 bbls., Raymond Co., Antwerp; **Herring**, 600 drums, Wilbur Ellis Co., Kobe; **Olive**, 25 cs., Order, Marseilles; **Wood**, 325 tons, and 300 bbls., American Finance & Commerce Co., Hankow; 445 bbls., Sullivan & Co., Hankow; 165 drums, S L Jones & Co., Hankow
POTASH—Sulfate, 500 kegs, Meyer Wilson & Co., Hamburg
POTATO FLOUR—50 kegs, Order, Hamburg
TARTAR—856 packages, American Cream Tartar Co., Marseilles; 876 bgs., American Cream Tartar Co., Bordeaux
WAX—Paraffin, 1,680 bgs., Shell Co. of California, Balikpapan
ZINC—Sulfate, 50 casks, Order, Rotterdam

EXPORTS AT NEW YORK

ACETONE—32 drs., June 3, Sweden; 480 drs., June 3, London
ACIDS—Acetic Glacial, 6 cs., June 2, Port Colombia; 10 brls., June 10, Havana; 25 brls., May 18, Havana; **Boric**, 30 brls., June 22, Vera Cruz; 5 bgs., June 2, Pto Colombia; **Muriatic**, 50 carboys, June 14, Talara; **Phosphate**, 10 pgs., June 14, Buenaventura; **Stearic**, 10 bgs., June 4, Pto Plata; 75 bgs., May 27, Matanzas; **Sulphuric**, 3 carboys, June 10, Havana; 30 cs., June 10, San Juan; 20 drs., June 3, Santiago; 10 carboys, June 14, Buenaventura; **Tartaric**, 30 kegs, June 22, Vera Cruz
ALCOHOL—25 brls., June 10, Arecibo; 7 drs., June 10, Christiansted
AMMONIUM—Anhydrous, 100 cys., June 4, London; 10 cys., June 22, Manzanillo; **Sulfate**, 1,400 bgs., May 28, St Thomas; 556 bgs., May 28, St Thomas
AMYL—Acetate, 2 drs., June 24, Santos
BONE—Ash, 20 brls., June 3, Antofagasta; **Black**, 28 bgs., June 3, Gothenburg
BUTYLDE—1 drum, June 21, Bordeaux
CALCIUM—Carbide, 100 drs., June 8, La Guaira; 20 drs., June 4, Monte Cristi; 360 drs., June 2, Cienfuegos; 150 cts., June 10, Buenos Aires; 100 drs., June 10, La Guaira; 360 drs., June 2, Guantanamo; 45

drs., June 14, Cartagena; 10 drs., June 14, Guayaquil
CARBON—Disulfide, 30 drs., June 2, Tampico; 30 drs., June 22, Vera Cruz; 10 drs., June 2, Cartagena; 50 drs., June 17, Liverpool
CLAY—200 bgs., June 10, Havana
COLORITE—4 cs., June 20, Copenhagen
CORN—Starch, 600 bgs., June 4, Alexandria; 440 bgs., June 4, Beirut; 100 bgs., June 3, Piraeus; 320 bgs., June 22, Vera Cruz; 700 bgs., June 24, Rio de Janeiro; 6,000 bgs., June 11, Alexandria; **Syrup**, 260 brls., June 11, Antwerp; 120 brls., June 3, Stockholm; 30 brls., June 14, Trondhjem; 25 brls., June 10, Havana; 300 brls., June 10, London; **Sugar**, 300 bgs., June 14, Buenaventura
CREOSOTE—6 drs., June 2, Tampico
CYANIDE—250 drs., June 22, Vera Cruz; 1,875 drs., June 22, Vera Cruz; 200 drs., June 22, Moji
DYESTUFFS—287 cs., June 10, Bombay
EXTRACTS—Dye, 24 brls., June 18, Havre; **Logwood**, 20 sks., June 14, Marseilles; **Quebracho**, 201 bgs., June 22, Vera Cruz; **Tanners**, 6 brls., June 21, Vera Cruz; 54 drs., June 21, Havre
FORMALDEHYDE—3 brls., June 14, Supe; 5 brls., June 22, Vera Cruz
GLAUBER SALTS—5 brls., June 17, Pto Colombia
GLUCOSE—240 brls., June 4, Alexandria; 70 brls., June 4, Beirut; 30 brls., June 14, Trondhjem; 8 brls., June 24, Rio de Janeiro
GLUESTOCK—55 brls., May 23, Hamburg
GLYCERINE—20 drs., June 10, Havana
GRAPHITE—50 drs., June 20, Oslo
GUMS—12 bls., June 14, Buenaventura; 8 bgs., June 10, Havana; 30 bgs., June 9, Bremen; 5 cs., June 14, Buenaventura
LIME—Acetate, 2,354 bgs., June 2, Rotterdam; **Chloride**, 21 cs., June 17, Glasgow
LINSEED OILCAKE—656 bgs., June 16, Glasgow
MAGNESIUM—Sulfate, 40 kegs, June 17, Pto Colombia
NICKEL—Oxide, 172 bgs., June 2, Rotterdam
OILS—Castor, 20 cs., June 14, Guayaquil; **Codliver**, 80 brls., June 14, Buenaventura; 20 brls., June 10, Havana; **Linseed**, 40 drs., June 8, Guantanamo; 10 drs., June 14, Buenaventura; 10 brls., May 27, Matanzas; 48 drs., May 27, Caibarien; 30 drs., June 10, Havana; **Palm**, 134 drs., June 10, Havana; 10 brls., June 14, Buenaventura; 31 drs., May 18, Havana; **Sperm**, 60 brls., June 18, Havre
PHENOL—46 drs., June 22, Dairen
POTASSIUM SALTS—Carbonate, 26 brls., June 10, Havana
PITCH—25 brls., June 11, Antwerp
ROSIN—30 brls., June 8, Maracaibo; 50 brls., June 15, Paranaguay; 5 brls., June 15, Manzanillo
SODIUM SALTS—Ash, 20 brls., June 14, Supe; 200 brls., May 18, Havana; 125 brls., May 18, Havana; 215 brls., June 17, Copenhagen; 5 kegs, June 10, Calcutta; 8 drs., June 10, Semerang; 50 brls., June 17, Glasgow
CAUSTIC—500 drs., June 22, Vera Cruz; 320 drs., June 17, Buenos Aires; 800 cs., June 15, Rio Grande; 50 drs., June 14, Cartagena; 25 drs., June 14, Buenaventura; 60 drs., June 14, Buenaventura; 25 drs., June 14, Guayaquil; 30 drs., June 14, Paita; 35 drs., June 14, Supe; 100 drs., June 22, Dairen; 8 drs., June 17, Pto Colombia; 320 drs., May 26, Buenos Aires
CYANIDE—60 drs., June 10, San Juan
SILICATE—400 bgs., June 22, Vera Cruz
SULPHUR—Dioxide, 29 cs., June 24, Rio de Janeiro
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—250 cs., May 13, Manila; 10 brls., June 2, Tampico; 6 brls., June 4, London
ZINC—Oxide, 720 brls., June 15, Genoa; 300 brls., June 20, Copenhagen; 25 brls., June 29, Kobe; 200 brls., June 14, Barcelona; 20 brls., June 17, Havana; **Stearate**, 10 brls., June 22, Vera Cruz

A new factory is to be erected in the near future at Pocomoke, Md., by the Pocomoke Fertilizer Company, of which William E. Valiant is the president.

GREAT BRITAIN RAYON

The production of rayon in Great Britain during the first quarter of the year was considerably higher than in the corresponding period last year. The statement of production charged with duty shows that small quantities have been manufactured in Scotland and northern Ireland. The following is the full statement and includes a comparison of the quarter ended March 31 of the years 1926 and 1927:

	1926	1927
England and Wales		
lb.	lb.	
Rayon yarn ...	6,081,395	7,765,174
Rayon waste ..	194,031	294,300

OPEN ST. LOUIS OFFICES

Arthur C. Trask & Co., Chicago, has opened branch offices in St. Louis, at 317 N. 16th st., in charge of Warren Trask, for distribution of goods manufactured by the following companies whom they represent: Cook, Swan & Young Corp., New York and Boston; Fish oils, Soya bean oil, China wood oil, perilla oil; The M. Werk Co., Cincinnati: stearic acid and red oil; George H. Lincks, New York: varnish and lacquer gums; Wilson & Bennett Mfg. Co., Chicago: steel barrels and paint pails.

Under regulations issued by the Governor-in-Council under the Canadian Customs Act, a drawback of 99% of the duty is to be given cellulose acetate in powdered form imported into Canada between Nov. 1, next, and April 30, 1928, by manufacturers for further manufacture before June 1, 1928, and a drawback of 85% of the duty will be granted on yarns produced from cellulose acetate, dry spun, not further advanced than singles, when imported between August 1, 1927, and Jan. 31, 1928, for further manufacture before March 1, 1928.

Sons of two men prominent in the chemical industry graduated from Princeton University this year. They are Adolph G. Rosengarten Jr., son of the well known member of the firm of Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten, and John S. Reese, son of Charles L. Reese, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. Mr. Rosengarten will enter upon a business career, and Mr. Reese will take up graduate studies in physical chemistry.

OCEAN RATE ON GLUCOSE

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Decatur, Ill.—Conference with United Kingdom Shipping representatives, U. S. Chamber of Commerce officials and A. E. Staley Co. of this city resulted in return to the ocean rate on glucose, effective before the British coal strike last fall. At that time the ocean traffic rate was raised from 25 to 40 cents a hundred and the Staley concern was handicapped in competition with other U. S. manufacturers in the United Kingdom field, particularly those concerns which ship starch abroad for conversion into glucose in their own overseas plants. The Staley company does a large business in the United Kingdom, where a separate corporation handles its business, and return to the 25-cent basis will increase its foreign shipments.

Celanese Corp. of America has opened a new office in Philadelphia on July 1, in the Public Ledger Building in charge of A. M. Burt.

Norman L. Waggoner, Inc. has moved its main offices from Los Angeles to San Francisco. A branch will be maintained at Los Angeles, with B. Brant in charge.

NEW DIAZO COLOR

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. are offering an entirely new dyestuff recently developed in the laboratories of the company and differing radically from any diazo color now on the market—Pontamine Diazo Orange G (Patent applied for). It yields yellowish oranges of great brilliance and of highest fastness. It is developed with beta naphthol. The solubility is extremely good. It dyes very evenly and it exhausts quite clearly, says the dyestuff department.

On union materials, Pontamine Diazo Orange G dyes silk, wool and cotton to approximately the same depth, the animal fibers dyeing a little yellower than the cotton. The dyestuff discharges easily to a clear white with Solfoxite C on both cotton and silk.

Because of its outstanding fastness to light, its better than average fastness to washing, and its very good dischargeability, Pontamine Diazo Orange G should readily find a place among the diazo colors used for dress goods.

L. S. Finch Chemical Co., specializing in lacquers, has opened offices at 1311 Mission st., San Francisco.

Reliable chemicals —
dependable service —
direct from the manufacturer

THE vast resources of the U. S. Industrial Chemical Company permit every modern economy of chemical production and distribution. Industrial chemicals produced by this company are listed below:

Ethyl Alcohol; Pure, 95% and Denatured
Ethyl Alcohol; Absolute and Anhydrous
Methanol; Pure, 97%, 95%
Methyl Acetone
Ethyl Acetate; 99%-100% 85%-88%
Amyl Acetate; High Test and 85%-88%
Butyl Acetate; 85%-88%
Ethyl Aceto-Acetate

Diethyl Phthalate
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Ansol ML
Ansol PR
Ether; Absolute and U. S. P.
Ethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Lactate
Ethyl Oxalate
Diatol
Cotton Solutions

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U. S., 10c U. S. Patent Office, Washington. British, draft on London, one shilling. British Patent Office, 25 Southampton Bldgs., Chancery Lane, W. C. 2, London. French, one franc, Minister of Commerce & Industry, Paris. German, draft on Berlin, one mark, German Patent Office, Berlin.
Application date appears with each patent.

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Issued June 21, 1927

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Deutsche Gasgluhlicht A. G. r. G. m. b. H.
Nov. 30, 1926.
625,512—Refractory. Aluminum C. f. Am-
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32,139 Addition to 616,237—Converting
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POTASSIUM IN UTAH

(Continued from page 11)

in Germany. In that country the magnesium chloride has also been recovered and has been utilized in the manufacture of metallic magnesium.

"Several unfavorable features offset these advantages to some extent. First, the low content of potassium necessitates considerable concentration before the grade of the German raw material is reached. This concentration, however, may be accomplished cheaply by solar methods.

"Second, the distance from present centers of consumption, notwithstanding the fact that two transcontinental railroads cross the flat, will remain a serious obstacle until the demand for potash due to increase consumption of fertilizer in the Western States has materially increased.

"Third, and perhaps most important, is the probable rapid exhaustion of the widespread but thin layer containing brine near the surface. Large-scale operations will require for their maintenance the development of the deeper brines, concerning which little is known.

"Although the deeper brines may in general have the same chemical character as the upper brines, it is not improbable that marked local differences in both quantity and composition will be found. In this regard it is necessary to consider the possibility of the presence of completely buried rock ridges.

"These ridges ought to be found at no great depth along the continuations of the present "islands," such as Wildcat Mountain and the Newfoundland Mountains. In addition, other completely buried rock masses probably exist, whose position and depth below the present surface can be determined only by deep drilling.

The effect of such buried mountains on the brines in the surrounding lake sediments is of course unknown, but probably it would be toward a lower salinity, because of the general tendency toward dilution that is found near the margins of the flat now exposed.

GERMAN FERTILIZERS AT LOWER PRICES

Nitrogen Syndicate, Berlin, has announced its new schedule of prices for the next fiscal year. The new prices represent a reduction of approximately 5 per cent. The price per kilo of nitrogen in ammonium sulfate, ammonium sulfate nitrate, potash ammonium nitrate, and urea is 85 pfennigs (35 cents), effective June 1, 1927, increasing gradually in successive months until it reaches a peak-price of 95 pfennigs, which price will prevail from February to June, 1928. The price per kilo of nitrogen contained in calcium cyanamide and ammonium chloride will range between 78 pfennigs and 88 pfennigs, compared with 82 and 92 pfennigs for calcium cyanamide during last year. Heretofore ammonium chloride was quoted on the same basis as ammonium sulfate.

Sodium nitrate and calcium nitrate are quoted on a flat basis of 1.22 marks and 1.13 marks, respectively, per kilo of nitrogen content.

The prices for nitrophoska, the new complete fertilizer, are 26 marks per 100 kilos for nitrophoska No. 1 and 24.50 marks for No. 2. The quotations of nitrophoska are exclusive of bagging and apply to carload lots of 15 tons, minimum, f.o.b. point of delivery within Germany.

John C. Shaw, Jr., is manager of National Aniline & Chemical Co.'s Boston office which was recently moved to 27-28 Lewis Wharf to obtain better freight facilities. Telephone Richmond 4960.

The Federal Trade Commission has dismissed its complaint against Three-in-one Oil Co., Rahway, N. J. The complaint charged the company with unfair price maintenance methods.

JAPAN CHEMICAL MERGER

Tokyo, June 15—Godo Synthetic Oil & Glycerin Co., will be absorbed by Japan Artificial Fertilizer Co. The Godo interests are capitalized at yen 5,000,000, fully paid-up, in 100,000 shares, of which Suzuki Shoten owns 51,000 shares. These Suzuki shares have been purchased by the fertilizer company. At the same time the fertilizer company has decided to accept the oil firm's loan amounting to yen 3,000,000 from insurance companies and yen 1,800,000 from the Ministry of Finance. A chemical company is to be established according to a plan drafted by the fertilizer company. Profit of the Godo Synthetic interests for fiscal year, totaled about yen 350,000, a profit of 14 per cent of the paid-up capital. The company's dividend was 8 per cent.

Soie de Chatillon, produced 4,310,000 kilos of rayon in 1926 as against 2,800,000 kilos in 1925. By the close of 1927 the company expects to be manufacturing from 20,000 to 22,000 kilos daily. The Soie de Chatillon estimates domestic consumption of rayon during 1926 at approximately 6,000,000 kilos.

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EXPOSITION LECTURES

When the Eleventh Exposition of Chemical Industries opens in the Grand Central Palace for the week beginning Sept. 26 an educational opportunity for students will be offered through the Students' Course on the Fundamentals of Chemical Engineering and Industrial Chemical Practice. The speakers are preparing to give the students of chemistry and chemical engineering a prospective of the industry as a whole. The classes will be divided into two classes,—the advanced students who are advanced in chemical engineering and have had sufficient training or experience to understand how chemical equipment is made and works, and another section made up of students who have not had experience. General lectures will be given for four days beginning Tuesday morning Sept. 27 as follows:—Arthur D. Little, "Ethics and Ideals of the Chemical Profession"; H. C. Parmelee, "What the Chemist and Engineer Reads"; H. E. Howe, "What the Chemist and Engineer Writes"; Williams Haynes, "How the Products Chemists make are Sold".

Other speakers will be,—Arthur Wright of Filtration Engineers, Inc.; S. B. Kanowitz of Raymond Bros. Impact Pulverizer Co.; W. A. McAdams of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; A. E. Marshall of Corning Glass Works. Among the speakers for Section Two will be,—E. J. Sweetland of United Filters Corporation on "Mechanical Separation"; Separation of Solids from Liquids, Filtration, Continuous and Intermittent; G. Edwin White, Chemical Engineering Department, College of the City of New York, "Safety in the Laboratory and Plant"; F. A. Ernst, Fixed Nitrogen Laboratory, U. S. Department of Agriculture, "High Pressure Equipment."

Among new exhibits is the new aluminum alloy invented by the late Victor E. Hybinette and perfected by his father Victor Hybinette, which is revolutionary in metal alloys. It is non-tarnishing and can be treated to a strength very much greater than aluminum.

United States Government exhibits will be of decided interest and importance. The management for the exposition reports that at a meeting of the bureau chiefs held in the office of the Secretary of Commerce, it was decided that the Department of Commerce as a whole would exhibit for the Bur-

eau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Bureau of Standards, Committee on Wood Utilization, Division of Chemicals, Division of Simplified Practice and the Machinery Division.

Practically all space on three floors of Grand Central Palace has been sold.

MATHIESON BULLETIN ON LIQUID CAUSTIC

Liquid caustic soda is completely covered in bulletin No. 270 issued by Mathieson Alkali Works, New York. The advantages of using liquid caustic are clearly set forth. It is explained that cost of production is cheaper and therefore the price is lower than that of solid caustic. Less cost of handling in the consumer's plant also results in further saving.

The question of increased freight on an equal amount of water is the disadvantage, but in many cases this is more than offset by the lower price on liquid, and also by the saving in handling in the consumer's plant. It is pointed out that liquid caustic is frequently purer than the solid.

Complete information for handling liquid caustic as shipped in tankcars is given in the bulletin, as well as table of evaluations of caustic soda solutions and other useful information.

The production of ammonium sulfate in Union of South Africa during 1926 aggregated 1,004 tons, all of which was produced in the province of Natal. In fact, 81 per cent. was produced by one company—The Dundee Coal Co., Ltd., Waschbank. During 1926 a plant was installed for neutralizing the sulfate produced. The company reports that it exported to Mauritius 320 tons out of its total production of 914 tons. The plant, which had been in operation since April, 1922, has 50 coke ovens.

Ralph Renouf, of Dickinson, Renouf & Co., New York, is sailing for Europe on July 9 on the Olympic. Mr. Renouf will visit his company's home offices in Great Britain and France, and he expects to complete arrangements that will facilitate the company's import and export business in chemicals.

May & Baker, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Battersee, London, have issued a general price list of chemicals and specialties, the first revised edition since 1914.

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Business Opportunities

GERMAN CHEMICALS

An experienced and trustworthy chemical agent desires to make connections with a first-class American chemical importing house for a regular supply of German chemicals and other raw materials. Address Burchard König, Rosberg 26, Hamburg 23, Germany.

CARBONATE OF AMMONIA—Well known "Gloria" Brand offered for export to merchants and direct consumers. References: The Bankverein für Nordwestdeutschland A. G., Bremen, or the Deutsche Bank, Filiale Bremen, Bremen. Address: Hagens, Anthony & Co., Frischhafen 1, Bremen, Germany.

FOR SALE

Former chemical plant; three story brick building with one story extension and two one-story buildings containing total of about 24,000 square feet of floor space, also three four-family frame and one single family frame building for workmen on eleven acre property; railroad siding, water power developing 25 to 40 horse power, electrical elevator, steam engine, boilers, state highway. About 100 miles from New York, good transportation and labor conditions. Very reasonable. Write Herbert McKenna, 2 Rector Street, New York City.

Chicago house successfully selling heavy chemicals to manufacturers and jobbers for eleven years is seeking additional lines; office, sales force, delivery system, warehouse with switch track and tank storage. Can repack from bulk carloads economically. Prefer acting as Midwest distributors.

Acid Supply Co.
316-326 West 24th St.,
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FOR SALE—Antimony, sulphuric golden; two thousand pounds, 10 cents pound. Lamp Black; five hundred pounds, 20 cents pound. Magnesia Oxide; one thousand pounds, 20 cents pound. Aniline (Monsanto) one thousand pounds, 10 cents pound. Ward Chemical Company, Box 149, Tulsa, Okla.

Situation Wanted

Chemical engineer experienced copper assaying, steel analysis, desires position inorganic, organic field. Starting salary immaterial. Lebon, 1196 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRODUCTION manager or assistant—Capable executive, graduate chemist, age 34, single, with ten years experience in various products as a production executive. Have a record for low cost production and development of new processes. Have a sound business background and seek a connection with a company not satisfied with their progress and in need of a competent production executive. Box 713, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

FOR SALE—Complete files of **DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS**, unbound, \$5.00 a volume.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER: Age 34, with ten years experience covering a wide field of chemical industries in development and production work; a capable executive with a thorough knowledge of manufacturing and good business background; would be especially valuable in a plant which wants to improve quality of products or lower cost of manufacturing. Will consider any reasonable proposition. Box 714, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Chemical Engineer, graduate, age 35, with good training in design and operation of plants for heavy chemicals. Experienced in electrolytic chlorine and caustic soda, sodium sulphide, carbon bisulphide and barium products. Can furnish best references. BOX 719, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Help Wanted

A well rated and established chemical concern can use the services of a practical man who is thoroughly familiar with the compounding and grinding of Dragon's Blood and to assume full charge of this department. Exceptional opportunity for one who can produce immediate results. Communications strictly confidential. Address Box 716, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED: A chemist between the ages of 25 and 30, who is capable of doing the analytical work and taking charge of a small plant manufacturing heavy chemicals. Salary must be moderate. Address Box 721, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMIST WANTED for work in small testing laboratory in New Jersey. Experience in Coal Tar desired. Reply fully, giving age, experience, references, salary, etc. to Box 708, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

A prominent manufacturer desires to get in touch with an engineer who is familiar with most modern practise in manufacture of Carbon Bisulphide, and who is able to design the plant and supervise the start of operation. Box 712, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

ASSISTANT TO SALESMANAGER: Wanted by a prominent manufacturer of Solvents young man of unusual ability and initiative, qualified by experience to assist a busy executive in developing sales. Excellent opportunity for right man. To receive attention state full details in confidence. Address BOX 709, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED—young chemist by well established firm of dyestuffs manufacturers. Must be college graduate. Good opportunity for ambitious man. BOX 710, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

A prominent manufacturer desires to get in touch with an engineer or chemist who is familiar with the process of subliming Iodine. BOX 718, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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CRUDE KAOLIN FOR SALE—About 300 tons Selected High Grade Kaolin in lump form. Immediate shipment from Shuler. So. Carolina. Wire or write Dixiana Clay Company, 53 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Technical Sodium Stearate (Powder preferred) in ton lots, on contract if desired. Quote prices and submit small samples. Also interested in Coumarone and Indene-Resin, (domestic products). P. O. Box 11, Station A, Berkeley, Calif.

Plant Equipment

Interested in purchasing lacquer or varnish factory now operating New Jersey or New York outside Metropolitan district. Write full particulars. BOX 720, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Miscellaneous

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Plants for smallest, medium and large factories, raw material and Al gluing methods are supplied at lowest prices and terms of payment. Prompt delivery. Chemische Fabrik Aylsdorf. Inh. R. Munkner, Zeitz-Aylsdorf, Germany.

WANTED—Manufacturing facilities for synthetic compounds on payment for work done basis. Small dyestuff plant near New York, having refrigerating machinery, would be suitable. Box 641, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

AUSTRALIA—We desire to represent American chemical manufacturers in this country. Highest references exchanged. David H. Davis, Richmond House, 154 Castlereagh St., Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.

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AUTOClave—4-500 gallons; working pressure 200 lbs. with safe margin. No agitator. Preferably copper lined. Direct firing. Please address your answer to Box 644 Chemical Markets.

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